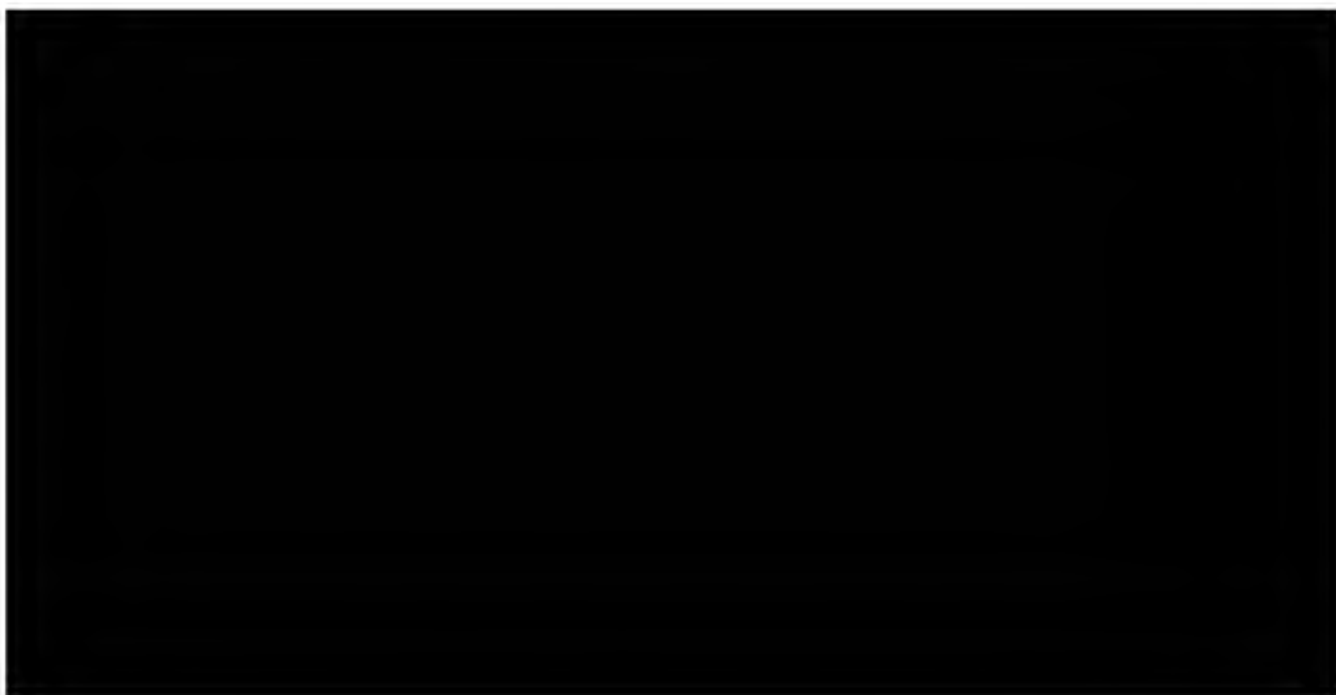


SG1A

**SECRET**



(S/NF) The data generated in reponse to this task were forwarded to DIA (DT-5A) for appropriate evaluation and disposition.

2. (S/NF) Search Task, U.S. Envoy to Beirut, Buckley (JS #44)

SG1J

(S/NF) A requirement was forwarded to SRI from [REDACTED] DIA (DT-5A), to conduct an RV search for William Buckley, U.S. Envoy, who was siezed in Beirut, Lebanon, on 16 March 1984. For targeting information, reference was made to a New York Times article dated 17 March 1984, which contained known data, along with a photo of the target individual.

(S/NF) Three experienced RVers provided data in response to this requirement: Numbers 009, 198, 537. Each was briefed at some stage of the operation about the goal of the task, which was to determine the location and other particulars concerning the status of the target individual. The RVers responding to this task each used a specific (and different) technique developed in other tasks in the Psychoenergetics program. The information developed was forwarded to DIA (DT-5A) for disposition and evaluation.

- (U) RVer #009—Experienced RVer #009 was targeted in a standard RV format, using an abstract targeting method (the word "target"). The initial response was performed entirely in the blind as to the purpose of the task, which is typically the case in the use of the abstract targeting procedure.

SG1I



**SECRET**

*Please file w/ Buckley*

**SECRET**

(S/NF)

After providing data on the characteristics of a location intended to be responsive to the overall task requirement, the RVer was then told that the task involved a missing individual. At that point, without further input, additional data were provided as to a description of the individual and his location.

- (S/NF) RVer #198—RVer #198 was fully briefed on the task requirement, and was given the NY Times article and maps. Using a binary-tracking technique under investigation in another portion of the SRI program (Search), considerable information was developed on the present status and location of the individual. (Binary tracking: A or B, A or B,...? through a "tree" of possibilities—e.g., alive or dead? health good or poor? ...in Beirut or not? ...). Follow-up debriefing by DIA (DT-5A) personnel to obtain further information was pursued.
- (S/NF) RVer #531—Fully briefed, RVer #531 conducted a search using a computer-assisted-search (CAS) technique being developed on the Search Task. For this approach, a map of Lebanon was divided up into 20 roughly-equal-area segments, randomly numbered. A computer program (basically a ring counter) is initiated, which counts 1, 2, 3...21, 1, 2, 3... at a millisecond dwell time per number. The numbers 1 through 20 represent the 20 map areas; the number 21 represents the option "none of the above." The task of the search RVer is to interrupt (blind) the ring counter by button push at the (unknown) "target" bin. This is done on a repetitive basis, with selections accumulated in a memory register. After N trials (50 in this case), statistically significant "bumps" in the distribution of potential target bin entries are read out as candidates. In this task, a statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) accumulation of entries was collected in two of the bins; these choices were passed on through proper channels.

#### D. (S) Operational RV Product

(S/NF) With regard to the overall concept of operational RV tasking, remote viewing by SRI and SRI-trained client personnel has, in many cases, provided useful descriptions of, for example, East-Bloc targets that are of interest to the intelligence community. Evaluation of the results by appropriate intelligence community specialists indicates that, by this process, RVers have been able to generate useful data that have been corroborated by other intelligence assets. Documentation for these conclusions can be found in the following references:

**SECRET**

**SECRET**



Date 16 July 1984 (Session I); 17 July 1984 (Session II)  
 Series OP Search  
 Session No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Target No. JS #44  
 Target Wm Buckley, U.S. Envoy, Beirut  
 Remote Viewer #198  
 Interviewer H. Puthoff  
 Beacon(s) Target photograph, maps of Lebanon & surrounding area

Comments:

SG1J

1. Requirement received from [REDACTED] DIA (DT-5A), by telecon on 7/16/84.
2. RVer developed following scenario using binary question technique.

*H. E. Puthoff*  
 H. E. Puthoff, Ph.D.  
 Radio Physics Laboratory

SG1J

3. Addendum: Follow-up interview conducted (date unknown) by [REDACTED] at RVer's location.

**SRI International**

333 Ravenswood Ave • Menlo Park, CA 94025 • 415 326-6200 • TWX 910-373-2046 • Telex 334 486 • Facsimile 415 326-5512

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

## Session I

16 July 1984

RVer provided the following initial data:

Individual of interest was alive, in Lebanon but not in Beirut proper. Rather, he was located to the south of Beirut with an initial estimate of 8.7 miles (see later). He appeared to be in a 3-story house, located in the third floor. Individual appeared to be in fair health (some trouble with the respiratory system), was emotionally depressed, but had not been tortured. He is being guarded by 5 people (Syrians) on a rotation basis. He has been moved three times.

## Session II

17 July 1984

With newspaper article (including photo) and a map of Lebanon available, RVer provided the following additional data:

Individual is still alive, at same location as yesterday. He is not going to escape, but will be released by his captors in September, around the 22nd. He is being held in a small village, not a city. It would not help to contact people in town because, although they know someone is being guarded, they do not know whom. The building is of concrete block type construction. Although the captors holding him are Syrian, the people who live in the house are not.

In the opinion of the viewer, the location will not be discovered by Americans, although they will be close.

The individual has been in the present location for 19 days. (The RVer thinks that one of the previous locations may have been in Syria, S.E. of Damascus.) Present location as determined by map tracing work was given as a town S.E. of Beirut, called Jdaide. This can be reached by following the coast road south from Beirut, turning inland (east about 2 miles south of Damour, and going east through Deir el Qamar to Maasser Beit ed Dine. A right turn to switch back S.W. turns into a road going south to Beit ed Dine. South from Beit ed Dine a few miles leads to Jdaide slightly to the S.E.

RVer says that individual will be released in Beirut proper just south of (across the street from?) the Commodore Hotel.

**SRI International**

333 Ravenswood Ave • Menlo Park, CA 94025 • 415 326-6200 • TWX 910-373-2046 • Telex 334 486 • Facsimile 415 326-5512

**SECRET**

~~SECRET~~



Date 20 July 1984  
Series OP Search  
Session No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Target No. JS #44  
Target Wm. Buckley, U.S. Envoy, Beirut  
Remote Viewer #009  
Interviewer E. C. May  
Beacon(s) Abstract Targeting "Target"

Comments:

1. RVer targeted blind by abstract targeting method (the phrase "target.")
2. After providing data on location intended to be responsive to overall task, RVer was told that task involved a missing individual, at which point, without further input, individual was described and further detail on location provided.

*Edwin C. May*  
Edwin C. May, Ph.D.  
Radio Physics Laboratory

**SRI International**

333 Ravenswood Ave • Menlo Park, CA 94025 • 415 326-6200 • TWX 910-373-2046 • Telex 334 486 • Facsimile 415 326-5512

~~SECRET~~

**SECRET**

Date 22 July 1984 - 24 July 1984

Series GP Search

Session No. \_\_\_\_\_

Target No. JS #44

Target Wm. Buckley, U.S. Envoy, Beirut

Remote Viewer #531

Interviewer None

Beacon(s) Computer

## Comments:

1. Computer-assisted-search (CAS) technique used, in which map of Lebanon is divided into 20 roughly-equal-area segments. A ring counter program in a computer is initiated which contains numbers 1, 2, 3 ... 21, the number 1-20 representing the 20 map segments, the number 21 representing "none of the above." The task of the RVer is to interrupt (blind) the ring counter by button push at the (unknown) "target" bin as they circulate in the ring counter with one-millisecond dwell times.
2. A collection of fifty trials resulted in a statistically significant "bump" in the distribution of potential target bins. This, and a close second choice were forwarded to [REDACTED] DIA (DT-5A).

SG1J

*Edwin C. May*  
 Edwin C. May, Ph.D.  
 Radio Physics Laboratory

**SRI International**

333 Ravenswood Ave. • Menlo Park, CA 94025 • 415 326-6200 • TWX 910-373-2046 • Telex 334 486 • Facsimile 415 326-5512

**SECRET**